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**THE
NEW BRUNSWICK
MUSEUM 1955**
**EMIGRATION PAPERS FOR THE WORKING
CLASSES:—**

*Being a description of the Climate, Soil, Products, Population,
Wages, and General Inducements Offered to different classes of
Emigrants in the various Fields open to Colonization.*

NEW BRUNSWICK,

BY A

RESIDENT OF FIFTEEN YEARS IN THE COLONY.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

EDITED BY ELLEN BARLEE,

*Author of "Our Homeless Poor," "Friendless and Helpless," "Individual
Exertion," etc., etc.*

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Being a collection of the Emigration Papers for the Working Classes, deposited in the various fields open to Colonization.

NEW BRUNSWICK

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EMIGRATION

THE NEW BRUNSWICK MUSEUM
EMIGRATION PAPERS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES
DEPOSITED IN THE VARIOUS FIELDS OPEN TO COLONIZATION

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PREFACE.

EMIGRATION has become one of the leading features of the day, having been forced on the attention of all classes alike, from the necessity to provide some outlet for the thousands of unemployed artizans and Labourers who cannot secure work at Home. A large class, however, among our Working Classes, have very mistaken ideas of Colonial Life. They look on Emigration as little short of Transportation, and only accept a passage across the water, provided by the charity of the public, as a last resource against starvation. Others, again, remain at Home, wearing out existence in a hopeless effort to secure their daily bread, seeing no prospect of advancement for themselves or their children, and no asylum for their old age, save the Workhouse.

This state of things arises simply from ignorance, and non-appreciation of the value of their own Labour and acquirements, which, if carried to a Colonial market, would ensure, not only independence, but such collateral advantages as in this overcrowded country can never be obtained.

Knowledge is Power, and, doubtless, had the body of our Working Classes a knowledge of the resources, supplies, and wants of our Colonial dependencies, each alike demanding labour as the staple source of its advancement, many intelligent craftsmen who now swell the ranks of pauperism, would ere this have crossed the water at their own expense and become already independent members of Society.

It is desirable, if possible, that Emigration should become more of an independent movement than at present, and that the element of "Charity" should gradually no longer be needed. Many a man, when work fails, instead of at once resolving to seek it abroad, will live for a time on the sale of his effects, till all being gone, he is reduced to pauperism, while had he "realised" at first, he might have transported himself and family to Canada or elsewhere, and still been in possession of a few pounds on his arrival, thus taking a far higher position than the pauper emigrant, who lands often without a shilling.

Others, when in work, might, without even feeling the loss, put by a small sum weekly, to enable one or more of their children to enter on Colonial life, training them, during their youth, to a knowledge of its requirements, thus founding a home for others to follow. Again the allowances often paid by Trades Unions to their members when on strike, or out of work, would pay their passages to other lands at a permanent benefit to the recipients.

In furtherance of this step, "Knowledge" again "is Power," and I therefore propose to edit, for circulation, a few Pamphlets, written by persons well acquainted with the various places of enterprise open to Emigrants, and containing such information as may enable those who cannot find employment in England, to adapt their talents and means to the varied resources which other countries offer towards independence, pointing out how they should set out on their travels, and to whom to apply to for further advice, if required.

In Emigration, as in every other path to prosperity, it will however, be well to remember that there is no royal road to success, and that happiness can alone be ensured in that well tried path, the Fear of God, which engenders obedience to His Commandments. Hitherto the Colonies have had sorely to complain of the many idle, incapable hands, which are yearly landed on their shores. Helpless at home, these men are ten times more so in a new country, where every man must be able to shift for himself, and where industry and perseverance are the essential elements of independence. Such a class had far better remain where they are. It is those that feel within themselves the power and strength to follow God's Command, "Go forth, Replenish the Earth, and subdue it," to whom Emigration recommends itself, but even they must recognize in such an enterprise, that the hill has to be climbed ere the summit is reached, and they must bring, not only energy and sobriety, but patience to their toil. Then, indeed, their work will not fail of its reward. One word more. In every land alike the Creator's blessing or condemnation follows man's steps, according as he wastes or improves the opportunities set before him. Let every emigrant, then, as a pioneer of Civilization, be also that of a true Christian Faith, ever remembering the promise: "Them that honour Me, I will honour, and they that despise Me shall be lightly esteemed."

ELLEN BARLEE,

Author of "Homeless Poor,"

"Friendless, Helpless," "Individual Exertion," &c.

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NEW BRUNSWICK.

After a residence of fifteen years in New Brunswick, the writer of these pages returned to England, and was gravely asked, and that by educated people, whether it was a "slave state, if the inhabitants were black, and whether the English language was spoken there?" so deep and general was the ignorance not long since exhibited respecting a colony, which it may be freely asserted is one of the brightest gems among the many which form the vast colonial possessions of Great Britain.

New Brunswick, of which the capital is Fredericton, is not in itself a large territory, only comprising about 27,037 square miles (about half the size of England). It is bounded on the north by the Bay Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, west by the Restigouche River, which separates it from Canada. It is joined to Nova Scotia by a narrow peninsula on the south-east, being separated from that province on the south by the Bay of Fundy.

Only as far back as 1783, this colony was a wilderness, having only two or three small settlements on the River St. John,* and at the north shore; and its advancement during the intervening time has been most rapid and prosperous. Of that progress, and the resources of its soil, I would in these pages give a slight sketch, hoping thus to make it better known and better appreciated as a land for the home-seeker to plant his hut and found a family.

The resources of New Brunswick are as great in proportion to its size as any of the British possessions. There large and fertile tracts of valley and plain await the labourer's plough and the sower's hand to yield a rich return in cereals and fruits, while vast forests of pine, maple, birch, etc., are ready to fall beneath the woodman's axe, affording a profitable source of commerce. Its noble rivers and lakes abound in fish, and beneath its soil, valuable deposits of mineral wealth as yet almost untouched, wait but labour to yield an endless source of wealth to their possessors.

* Called by the Indians "Ouengondy," signifying the "River which I love."

At present, the entire population of the Colony numbers about 300,000 souls; thus it is not to be wondered at that little comparatively has yet been done in redeeming its lands, and placing the Colony in that position, as regards the commercial world, which in consideration of her intrinsic worth time must accord her. Let but her soil be freely populated by a steady industrious people, and New Brunswick will rise to importance and note.

At home in Great Britain the cry is ever increasing that thousands are starving for lack of work, willing to work but none is forthcoming, while the fruit of such a state of things results in the fact that pauperism is becoming the crying evil of the day. Surely then, in New Brunswick and other such places, common sense must read the solution of the problem which an over-populated country has forced on its children, "What shall we do with our poor?" and reply, "If poverty alone, not vice, be the evil, teach them that there are other lands besides Great Britain over which the old flag waves, where the same laws are administered and the same language spoken, where by industry and thrift, English men and English women may live and enjoy life, sow and reap, increase and prosper."

The early history of the province of New Brunswick is very interesting, but it would take a volume to narrate the various changes that took place in it, as it became alternately the possession of English or French masters, and the brave deeds done by our countrymen there, until the conquest of Canada, and the taking of the stronghold of Quebec by the gallant General Wolfe, when a treaty of peace was concluded with France in 1763, and that country finally resigned all its claims in America to great Britain.

When the British colonies now forming the United States revolted, and in 1783 gained their independence, the Northern Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia remained loyal, and great numbers of persons who refused to live under the new flag, gave the strongest proof of their loyalty by leaving their comfortable homes and flourishing farms, and, casting in their lot with the few and scattered settlers in New Brunswick, thereby giving a great impetus to the progress of that Colony. In the above year, 1785, no less than 5,000 of these loyalists settled on the banks of the River St. John, and may be looked on in reality as the founders of the colony. The English Government endeavoured to recompense these fugitives

by giving them free grants of land, which are now of great value, and they were supplied with provisions and shelter until able to raise crops and maintain themselves.

All honour to those brave men and true, who first camped out on those wild lands, felled the first trees, and raised the first crops; they had indeed to contend against hardships and privations of every kind, the climate then being much more severe than at present, and to hold their own against large and hostile tribes of Indians. But they have their reward, in that large and handsome cities and towns, and flourishing villages and farms, now stand on the site of their first solitary log-huts.

Great encouragement is held out to emigrants to settle in New Brunswick, and grants of land can be obtained on the following easy terms:—By pre-payment of 20 dollars (about £4 2s. English money,) or work to the amount of 30 dollars on the roads and bridges near the land selected. The emigrant is required to build a house or log hut, reside on the land for three years in succession, and in that time clear 10 acres of land and raise crops. If these very easy conditions are complied with, he receives a free grant of 100 acres, the only restriction being, that he is not allowed to fell the standing timber until the land becomes his own. These instructions are published by Government authority in the Colonial press.

Decidedly the best plan for the newly-arrived emigrant, if without capital, is to hire himself out to a farmer for a year or two, during which time he will learn the ways of the country, and the mode of farming, whilst he earns his food and lodging, and can lay by sufficient from his wages to purchase his land when ready to take it up; a steady man will have no difficulty in obtaining work on good terms, and keeping his eyes open will thus obtain a greater insight into farming life than if working on his own account.

With regard to the cultivation of the soil in New Brunswick the stream of labour has hitherto been turned in the direction of the timber forests and the fishing trade, both of which occupations offer a steady and certain profit. This has caused farming, hitherto, to be in a great measure neglected by new comers, but as regards the soil there is no doubt of its excellent properties for the cultivation of cereals, and now that the railroads are made, and the difficulties of transport thus over-

come, agriculture is receiving a greater amount of attention, and farm labourers are much in request.

It has often been stated that tradesmen and mechanics cannot be eligible for emigrants as farm labourers; the reverse, however, is often proved to be the case, simply because a man who goes with a good will, determined to overcome and prosper, readily turns his hand to whatever occupation is most needed. He can easily acquire habits of farm work, in which labour the experience and knowledge gained in other pursuits will add to his general intelligence, so that while it cannot be too strongly impressed on the New Brunswick emigrant that those who go prepared to put their hands to the plough are decidedly the most wanted out there, let not former employment in a different direction discourage him to take up this kind of life. "Knowledge is power," and the combination of a knowledge of all kinds of labour is most valuable to the settler. But let him not with a hankering after society hang about the towns and town occupations, but make at once for the country; and let him also remember that in New Brunswick, as everywhere else in the world, the same qualities are needed to ensure success, the same steady perseverance, the same earnest looking to the end, and above all, the same humble reliance on the God who has promised to bless and prosper all honest endeavours, remembering always that "The blessing of the Lord it maketh rich, and He addeth no sorrow with it."

New Brunswick was until 1784 joined to Nova Scotia and shares its history, but at that date it became a separate Province, with a government of its own. This is composed of a Governor, the Legislative Council consisting of 21 Life Members, and House of Assembly, of 41 Members, elected by the people. The suffrage is almost universal; every man assessed in real estate to the amount of £25, or personal and real estate amounting to £100, or the same in annual income, is entitled to vote.

The term Province cannot now be used with correctness, as New Brunswick has lately joined in a Confederation with the sister Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and together they now form the Dominion of Canada.

Great and brilliant is the future opening before the new Confederation, which has lately added to its vast territory that of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the famous fertile belt

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comprising 150,000,000 acres of land fertile in every sense of the word, and about to be opened up by roads and railways opening an unlimited field for enterprise and capital.

But our interest is chiefly with that part of the Dominion still called New Brunswick, which is divided into 14 counties, all of which are accessible by water, the Province having a coast of 400 miles. This is an immense advantage, as wherever the settler is located he finds himself within reach of navigable water.

In a short time it will possess nearly 500 miles of railway, thus enabling the farmer to find a ready market for his produce. The inter-colonial railway now in progress there will give employment to labourers and artisans for years to come who, if they deserve it, can obtain grants of land along the route, near the scene of their labours.

Provisions of all kinds are extremely cheap; beef, mutton, pork, veal, and lamb are from 3d. to 4d. per pound, and of excellent quality; the prices vary a little with the seasons, and beef is cheapest in winter; a pair of fowls may be had from 1s. 6d. to 2s., a goose 2s., tea and coffee 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per pound, bread at 1d. and 2d. ditto, eggs 6d. per dozen, butter from 8d. per pound. Wheat is about 5s. per bushel, barley 4s. 6d., rye 3s., oats 2s., Indian corn or maize 4s.

In a general adaptation to work of all kinds in the New World, it is astonishing how readily the Irish will overcome any new description of labour, and by their wit and readiness plant themselves in every direction: such an engagement, for instance, as the following, is no uncommon one: An Irish woman presented herself at the door of a gentleman settler as candidate for domestic service, and when asked by the lady of the house if she could cook, replied; "Och yes, sure I can biletaties beautiful." "Can you scrub and clean?" asked the lady. "Will, no thin, but sure I can larn." "Did you ever learn dairy work, and can you milk cows, or make bread?" "Will, no, but I can larn, sure." "And what wages do you expect as you seem to know little or nothing?" "Twenty shillings a month, niver a less, and all found," was the very ready answer. So scarce, however, are women servants that often such a one is engaged for lack of better, but strange to say these very women after some most necessary training nearly always make excellent servants, and in a short time do earn their "twenty

shillings a month and all found;" at any rate the general principle of rising above difficulties is worthy of imitation.

Good cooks get 25s. a month, dairy women 15s., and farm labourers from 40s. to 60s. with board and lodging. The average rate of wages for mechanics is from 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a day. Carpenters, joiners, machinists, shipwrights, plasterers, stone cutters, getting the highest rates. Grooms get from £20 to £27 a year, tailors and tanners £50, whitesmiths £30 to £36, and all are found in board and lodging or receive an equivalent.

Clothing is much the same as in England, perhaps a little dearer, but then a good farmer, especially if he is fortunate in having many daughters, can clothe himself and family from his own sheep and flax, for the spinning wheel is still in use there; and I have often seen such a family going to church in the country clothed from head to foot in the work of their own hands, and very well dressed they were, the daughters in fine blue homespun plaid shawls and straw bonnets, plaited by themselves.

In reference to the climate the average range of Fahrenheit's thermometer is from 88 degrees to 18 degrees; but while it must be owned that the winters are somewhat severe and long, they are pleasant, and much genial intercourse is carried on. In the country what are called Frolics or Bees are held. This is simply a name given to an occasion when neighbours meet to help each other in any particular work. Everywhere it is the time for sleighing, skating, and merrymakings of all kinds. Very interesting lectures are also given on scientific and other subjects at the different Mechanic's Institutes. The city of St. John has for many years possessed a large building devoted to this purpose, and a very good museum. Much good has been done by these institutions in elevating the taste and habits as well as instructing the working classes. It is during the winter season that the operations of the lumberer are carried on, and much of his success depends on a cold winter with plenty of snow. The cold has also a beneficial effect on the soil, the frost penetrating so deep into the ground as to pulverise the earth and loosen its particles. Thus, when the thaw commences, the ground requires but a small amount of labour to make it ready for the spring crops. The autumn or "fall" is late, the weather being frequently fine till November, about which time the "Indian summer" may be looked for, a

delightful lull before the snowstorms make their appearance and the glass falls below zero.

The spring is late, but vegetation is so rapid, that the crops can be safely harvested by October. The summers are warm, but much shorter than those of Southern Europe. Day labourers often get very high wages when the crops are being got in, and are much needed at all times. The common English fruits, such as pears, apples, cherries, plums, currants, and gooseberries, &c., are easily raised, while the wild fruits, raspberries, strawberries, blueberries, &c., are in great abundance and very fine. Excellent sugar, useful for all purposes, can be made with very little trouble and expense, from the sap of the sugar-maple.

I have before stated that the emigrant's best plan is to hire out for a time with a farmer, when he will earn £20 to £27 a year, and gain experience in the ways of the country and mode of farming, but should he possess a little capital and a knowledge of agriculture he can at once take up his land and commence operations. Every tree felled and yard of ground cleared will be an advantage to him. Potatoes can be grown and a good crop secured by merely placing the cuttings under the sod in what are termed "lazy beds;" the spaces between the stumps of the felled trees can be turned to account for Indian corn, six of the yellow grains are usually placed in a hillock; a country couplet gives the following reason for this number, "one for the cut worm, one for the crow, one for the grub, and three for to grow," but very often the farmer gets the whole share. Oats and rye for his own use are the first crops he should endeavour to raise, but of course not much can be done in the first year. Fences may be dispensed with for a time, as preparing fence rails is winter work.

At first a camp, made of light poles, spruce boughs, and birch bark, may be sufficient shelter, as while he is building, crops are growing. A log-hut has often been described, but I will give some idea of its mode of construction. A number of straight young pine trees should be felled and lopped of their branches, cut in equal lengths, according to the size required, and notched at the ends. The thick and thin ends are placed alternately in these notches, joined as closely as possible, until the walls are of sufficient height; lighter pines are used for the roof, the spaces between which should be filled closely, and then covered with birch bark. In remembrance of the coming

cold and snow-drifts, great care should be taken to fill in the walls with clay, if mortar cannot be had. If possible, the chimney should be built with stones, in the absence of bricks, or if made of wood, must be well lined with clay mortar. The tidy English housewife must not expect a stove, or even a grate; a huge back-log, that will last for days, and a pair of handirons on which lighter wood can be piled to any extent, must for a time suffice her: but if she is fortunate enough to possess a baking kettle she will not miss grates or ovens. If the emigrant is a handy man, he can make his own shelves, tables and benches, and, with what hearty satisfaction he may, look on the work of his own hands, knowing that whatever he does is for himself, and is his "very own."

It is a very good plan for several families to join and form the nucleus of a settlement; they can help each other, and almost any trade or handicraft among them will be found useful, besides the pleasure of companionship during the long winter, and the scarcely to be over-rated fact that everywhere "Union is strength."

The settler will find it necessary to provide himself with a store of salt beef and pork; but if he is near a river, (and in such a well watered country as New Brunswick, it will be strange if he is not) he can vary his diet with fresh fish. It will be his own fault if he does not soon find himself possessed of a few fowls, and consequently eggs, and a pig to be ready for Christmas.

The ground is so rich and light from the leafy deposit of centuries, that it can be worked for several years without dressing, which, however, increasing stock will supply in time for the new fields.

It is not necessary to follow the farmer until he finds himself possessed of a frame-house, turning the old home into out-houses. Enough has been said to guide him in his first efforts towards independence, which he has the comfort of knowing becomes nearer with every stroke of the axe—every turn of the spade. I know that all I have described has been done many and many a time, and may be done again, for there are millions of acres waiting for the trial.

Before quitting the subject of agriculture, one thing in justice to a combination of its soil and climate should be mentioned, that its land, no matter where situated, or how apparently poor on the surface, is capable of being brought to a

high state of fertility. The neighbouring state of New Hampshire, for instance (which closely resembles New Brunswick), called the "Granite State," from its being nearly covered with granite, has on its surface farms cultivated with marvellous productiveness, and which bear comparison with more favourable climes.

The produce of the forests of New Brunswick deserve next attention, for hitherto they have produced the principal article of export, thousands of people being engaged in the manufacture of lumber, to the hindrance of agricultural pursuits. The quality of the timber has long been pre-eminent, while forests of pine, spruce, elm, maple, birch, and other valuable woods, afford endless variety, and give increasing impetus to the business. By the term lumber is included such articles as planks, clapboards, doors, boxes, materials for window-frames, staves, deals, laths, shingles, &c., &c. Some idea may be given of the extent of the trade, when a few years ago the value of the export exceeded £563,000, a sum increased during the last few years.

Ship building has long been one of the principal industries of the province. Some idea of its rapid increase may be formed from the fact that while in 1848, 82 ships were built, comprising 22,793 tons; nine years after, 1857, 148 ships were built, of 71,989 tons, with an average of 7*l.* sterling per ton, and the increase has been ever since in much the same proportion. New Brunswick built ships have always borne a high character for durability and speed: in proof of the latter it is only necessary to mention the celebrated clipper ship "Marco Polo;" and they have always obtained the highest prices in the English markets.

St. John is the principal ship building port, but there are others, such as Miramichi, St. Andrews, &c., and vessels are also constructed on the large rivers.

The work of felling the trees is principally performed in winter, there being no roads in the back woods it would be extremely difficult, almost impossible, to transport the fallen timber to the river banks; but the friendly snow covers all obstacles, and is readily beaten down into a good road for sledges. It is interesting to witness the departure of a party of lumber men for the woods. Their provisions consist chiefly of salt beef and pork, flour, Indian meal, buck wheat, and potatoes.

In the absence of roads, all provisions, horses or oxen, and implements, must be conveyed up the river in canoes, or where it is practicable, in tow boats drawn by horses. Arrived at their destination, their first care is to build a shanty for shelter: this is of the roughest description of dwelling, being very like the sheds used by market gardeners in England to protect their young plants, only the lumber camp is built with light poles, covered with bark, closed in front, and with a hole left in the roof to let out the smoke. Inside, a kind of platform extends the whole length of the shanty, and covered with spruce boughs, buffalo robes, and blankets, it forms the general bed. One of the party is selected as cook, or this office is taken in turn, as it is comparatively easy. Their mode of baking bread is rather novel; a circular hole about a foot in diameter is made in the ground, flattened at the bottom, and battered as hard as possible, in this a fire is made, after a time the ashes are carefully scraped out, and a large lump of dough put in, it is then covered over the top, and a heap of hot ashes placed over all; and when the men return to their evening meal, they find a loaf of admirably baked bread waiting for them. This is supplemented by the unfailing buck wheat cakes, which are baked in a frying pan or griddle, and are not unlike our English crumpets. It need hardly be said that the appetite of the men after their hard day's work is quite sufficient to cover all deficiencies in either departments of cookery.

The lumbering party is divided into three gangs, one fells the trees (a dangerous task even to the experienced), another lops them, and a third hauls them to the banks of the river, ready for launching when the spring melts the ice-bound waters, and the perilous operation of stream driving commences. All is well, as long as the river—swelled by spring freshets—rolls smoothly along, they have then only to guard against stranding; but when, as is frequently the case, rapids and falls are met with, great courage and daring is needed to guide the huge unwieldy trunks safely into the basin beneath. Sometimes what is called a "jam" occurs. This is when the timber becomes blocked by the rapidity of the stream just above the falls. In loosening this mass, the skill and daring of the stream drivers is taxed to the utmost. Their lives then depend on their agility in leaping along the smooth and slippery logs to the nearest bank, before the enormous mass is hurled over the falls with terrific force into the boiling surge beneath.

When the last of these falls is passed, the timber is formed into rafts, so large that I have seen six or eight huts built on them. They are propelled down the great rivers by oars, poles, and a great many small sails, and reach the seaports in the spring, in time for shipment on board a fleet of merchant vessels, bound for many distant ports, where New Brunswick timber is held in high estimation.

Owing to the position of New Brunswick as regards the sea coast, the fisheries form a most important part of the wealth of its inhabitants. There are none finer in the world. The finest salmon and cod fish abound, and are cured in great quantities for export. As many as 50,000 salmon have been taken in one season at the mouth of the St. John River alone. They are cured in various ways, but one mode is rather novel. The fish are caught in nets, and then placed in freezing rooms, on shelves, here they remain till as hard as stone, and kept in this state they afford a constant supply to the neighbouring markets, at remunerative prices.

The gulf of St. Lawrence abounds in fish of all kinds, as also the entire coast of New Brunswick, in fact it is impossible to calculate the extent to which this trade may be increased, could capital and capitalists but be found to develop the resources of the numerous rivers and lakes which abound there. But it is the old story, more people are required to take advantage of, and protect the abounding wealth which a merciful Providence has placed within reach of the creatures He has formed.

The principal fish are salmon, cod, shad, haddock, pollock, gasperaux, herrings, mackerel, oysters, lobsters, etc., though the last mentioned are scarce as compared with the neighbouring province of Nova Scotia, where they may be had for one penny each, and where it is not uncommon to see the men of a newly arrived regiment seated in rows, each with a boiled lobster, and enjoying to the full the unwonted luxury.

As regards the mineral properties of the colony, a great impetus has lately been given to their development, but here, more than anywhere, capital is required to work the mines, and bring to them the new appliances science has discovered to facilitate labour; and here I might suggest that New Brunswick not only offers an advantageous home to the poor man, but a vast field for the rich man, and the "unemployed capital" of which we hear so much.

The carboniferous rocks cover a third of the province. Here coal is sure to abound, but at present the seams that have been opened are comparatively few. In Albert county a valuable description of coal, of a bituminous and cannel property, has been discovered, from which gas and coal oil is manufactured. Iron ore abounds, as also copper. The iron is of a very fine quality, and found in veins of 28 feet in depth. Many other minerals of valuable character are found.

Those who have hitherto looked on New Brunswick as a remote and perhaps unimportant colony, would be rather surprised if they could be suddenly placed in the centre of one of the principal towns—in one of the squares of St. John, for instance, and see the evidences of taste and wealth in every direction, or in the business part of the city, where he would see warehouses like those of his own land, manufactories, &c.; the wharves crowded with shipping, especially in spring and autumn, when the great export and import trade is carried on.

From the great rise and fall of tide, the harbour is never frozen, and hence the importance to Canada of what are called the "Maritime Provinces" of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The St. Lawrence is yearly closed to shipping, but the freezing of the fine harbour of Halifax is less frequent of late, only occurring about once in thirty years. In fact, the climate of the provinces is gradually becoming less severe as the forests are cleared and the land drained.

St. John was originally built of wood, but the terrible lesson of many successive fires, which have swept down whole streets and squares, with their rich stores of merchandise, in a single night, has not been read to them in vain. With ant-like activity and perseverance the ruins were rebuilt, and on streets 100 feet wide may now be seen noble buildings of granite, brick, or stone.

The high ground round the city is naturally rocky and sterile, but advantage has been taken of the fine views the situation commands, and the merchant princes of St. John have made their houses there, clothing the barren rocks with beauty and verdure, as these houses are built in true English style, and surrounded with gardens and every appliance of wealth and luxury. It has numerous and handsome churches, as well as chapels, for all denominations, and many fine public buildings.

Fredericton, which is the seat of Government, is situated

on the river St. John, about 90 miles from its mouth. It contains the residence of the Governor, the House of Assembly, Court House, and Cathedral. The town is built on both sides of the noble river, and is beautifully diversified with trees, gardens, and handsome houses, and though small in comparison with St. John,* rapidly rising in importance.

New Brunswick is essentially one of the best watered countries in the world. It is a perfect network of rivers. The St. John is second only to the St. Lawrence, and is remarkable alike for its size and beauty.

The river St. John is 450 miles long, and navigable as far as Fredericton to steamers of large tonnage. In certain seasons those of lighter draught can ascend as high as the grand falls, 250 miles from its mouth. These falls are higher than Niagara, though wanting the width of that great cataract, and its beautiful horse-shoe shape.

The scenery of what is called the "Rocky Pass" above them is truly grand. The vast volume of water is forced through a wild and narrow gorge before it is flung over a sheer precipice, forming altogether, with the adjacent scenery, a very grand and beautiful combination.

The poor Indians there, as everywhere, are fast dying out, those that remain are harmless to a degree, and are never known to steal. They have been treated with great justice and kindness by the Imperial and Colonial Governments, ever since their forefathers buried the "Hatchet of War" at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Before that time the most dreadful atrocities were committed by them, and the early history of the Provinces contained many a dark story of whole settlements surprised and destroyed in a single night by the wily savages, yet there is much to be said in their defence. Looking upon land, sky, and water, as their own, they found themselves slowly but surely overcome by the "pale faces," and took the only means known to them of driving them back across the seas from whence they came.

This state of things continued until a grand council, composed of the settlers and Indian chiefs and their followers, was held at Halifax. At this "big talk" it was settled that in consideration of large tracts of land where they were to remain unmolested, and presents of various kinds, such as Tobacco, Rum, Blankets, Beads, &c., a perpetual peace with their white invaders was agreed upon, and in token thereof a hatchet was

* St. John's has a population of about 40,000.

buried with great solemnity, and a large mound railed over it, which may still be seen at Halifax, surrounded by trees, a memorial of the time when the settlers first obtained rest from their savage enemies.

The lands allotted to them have ever since been retained, and are called the "Indian reserves." Efforts have been made to educate them. A college was built and some young Indians placed there, but they returned to their wild life like captured partridges. They are nearly all Roman Catholics in name, and wear a rude metal cross round their necks. This is, however a mere external decoration, as their own native belief is in the "Great Spirit," who rules the world, and who will take them, when they die, to the "Happy Hunting Grounds" far away.

There are a few Indian villages in New Brunswick, but the most considerable is on the river St. John, and consists of about thirty houses and wigwams. But the inhabitants are very poor, only gaining a scanty livelihood by fishing, hunting, and basket and canoe making.

As a wigwam has been so often described, I will only state that it is a kind of conical tent, made of light poles joined at the top, and covered with birch bark. But in these rude dwellings the squaws* may be seen working coloured beads and bugles on cloth, silk, or velvet, in the most tasteful patterns designed by themselves. They are also very clever in making boxes and mats of birch bark, and covering them with bright porcupine quills, in various tasteful devices.

The vicinity of an Indian village can always be told by the barking of their numerous dogs, of which animals they are extremely fond. It is generally a straggling, and it must be confessed, dirty place, with here and there patches of potatoes and Indian corn, and everywhere dogs and papooses.†

It must not be supposed that these poor people are quietly left to themselves by the Colonial Government, to die out as it were, without a care or thought for their welfare; on the contrary many efforts have been made on their behalf, and about thirty years ago a gentleman, M. H. Perley, Esq., was especially appointed as their commissioner, and very zealously were his duties performed. He became very popular among them, and the "Milicete" tribe appointed him their chief. Through his efforts their condition was much ameliorated, but

* Indian Women.

† Indian Children.

from intemperance and other causes not so easily traced, their numbers are becoming less year by year, and everywhere the Indian race is passing away.

Nearly all the varieties of English birds are to be found in New Brunswick. That universal pet, the little English robin is represented there by a great brown fellow, as large as a thrush, but still called a robin from his red breast and sweet song. The "Whip-poor-will" is peculiar to America, and by its plaintive note is called by the Indians the "Wish-ton-wish," signifying the "voice of the sigh." Snipe and plover are plentiful, and wild geese and ducks are found in great variety and numbers.

I give only a passing notice of the animals. The moose, deer or elk, and the cariboo, another kind of deer, are the chief prizes of the hunter, the latter are plentiful. Seals and beavers are found, but are not common, hares abound, rats and mice are there in infinite numbers, and some varieties; the musk rat is much larger than the common rat, and is caught for the sake of his glossy brown skin. Bears are the terror of back-woodsmen, but they are not now numerous. They are hunted by the Indians and others for the sake of the bounty given by Government for their destruction, they are very large, but more than commonly stupid, and will not venture an attack unless molested. Wolves do not venture near the settlements, except in a severe winter, when they make havoc in the sheep-folds. A more formidable animal is the wolverine, or, as it is commonly called, "Indian Devil." This creature will, if he can get a chance, jump from a tree on the back of a deer, when, vain its speed and strength, it soon becomes a prey to its clinging foe. Foxes are common, so also are squirrels, moles, bats, and weasels, whilst ermine, martin, and mink are valuable for the sake of their fur. The grey or silver, and the black fox is also hunted for its fur. In England we connect hunting with horses, hounds, and scarlet coats, there the trapper has to outwit the fox before he can catch him. The horses in common use in New Brunswick are much lighter than their English brethren, and are expected to carry their loads at a swift trot. Such a thing as a broad-wheeled cart or waggon, with its heavy horses, going at a snail's pace, is not to be seen there; men and things have to move more quickly altogether, and even a yoke of oxen, the very type of slowness, have to conform to the general state of things and trot.

Much more might have been said in the foregoing paper, on the various resources of New Brunswick, its undeveloped wealth, and its fitness as a field for emigration; but I trust it has been made clear, that it offers advantages of no ordinary kind to the man who wishes to raise himself and his family in the social scale. There, as everywhere, there are difficulties to overcome, but it is the spirit and energy of the settler, the hope that looks forward to the time when his wild land will be changed into fruitful fields, his log hut into a good farm house, well stored with abundant supplies of all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, when he can see his children (the more of them the better) grow up without anxious thought for their future. Such hopes should stimulate a man to exertion, and give him courage to overcome early difficulties. I can only say that those who do not possess this most necessary ambition, had better not go to New Brunswick.

As regards the coinage of the country a New Brunswick dollar is five shillings currency, and a cent one halfpenny, while the value of the United States dollar varies from $2/10$ to $3/2$, and taxation is very heavy there as compared with the Dominion. Our Yankee neighbours do not always care to explain these little facts when they offer so many dollars a day as a bait for emigrants, nor do they mention the far higher prices of provisions and clothing.

The following directions may be useful to the intending emigrant. He will find London or Liverpool the best ports to start from. His best plan is to apply to the Canadian Emigration Agents, W. Dixon, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, who is ever ready to afford emigrants any assistance and advice in his power, or he may call at the National Emigration Aid Society, 16, Northumberland Street, Charing Cross, or again to Mr. Lynn, author of tract *Farming in Canada*, 35, Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate Street, who has a private office for Emigration to Canada in connection with the Allan Line Steam Ships, either of these gentlemen will set him on his way. A through ticket may be had for £5 to £6. The fare by rail from London to Liverpool is 12s. 6d. Should an emigrant be compelled to stop overnight in Liverpool, he should go to Pease's Hotel, 17, Union Street, Old Hall Street, the charges being 1s. for a bed and 1s for each meal. An emigrant is allowed to take 1 cwt. of baggage free by rail, and 10 cubic feet free by steamship.

Steamships and sailing vessels leave the ports of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other places constantly during the season for St. John's, but at irregular periods as they do not carry the mails.

Arrived in St. John's, his first care should be to seek out the emigrant agent, Mr. Shives, who will give him all necessary information, and put him in the way of finding the work he is best able to perform.

In no country in the world is there a greater amount of that most valued of all gifts, Freedom. What others talk of, New Brunswick possesses, politically, socially, and in matters of religion. The important subject of education is also duly considered. Large sums are yearly voted, and every effort is made to place a good sound education within the reach of all. There is one excellent university at Fredericton, besides a large number of public schools in different parts of the province.

The excellent Bishop Medley presides over a large number of clergymen, who are second to none in devotion to their high calling. Outlying settlers may in many instances be far from church or chapel, but he has the satisfaction of knowing it will not be for long, and, in the mean time, every effort is made to reach them; but let every man take care that he carries with him the keystone of all religion, even the Word of God, if read in a right and prayerful spirit, he will find it his best guide and solace in his solitude.

Again I would caution the emigrant to New Brunswick, that he must not depend solely on any trade for advancement. In a new country the various trades, &c., are soon overstocked, and the same dead-lock and eager competition must occur there, as in England, or in fact any where. But in the vast tracts of open land there is room enough, and to spare, whilst with an increased population, increased wants soon create a demand for mechanics. A man's first earnings can only be increased by the aid of his fellow men; for instance, it is not for long that a new settler is contented with his log hut; he soon requires a frame house, which skilled labour must build and furnish. In New Brunswick one house makes many, and a settlement is formed, which flourishes in exact proportion to the industry and enterprise of every new comer attracted to its soil.

The sad part is that so many seem to prefer hanging about the large towns until what little they have is spent, instead of

at once choosing the harder but far nobler life of the settler—a few years of toil, and it may be hardship, but certain independence, home and lands of their own in the end.

In conclusion, the following extract from a poem, by the American poet, Longfellow, seems so appropriate to the subject before me, that I would refresh the mind of the doubting emigrant by the sound, wholesome advice it contains; it cannot be too nearly followed.

“In the world’s wide field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
But be heroes in the strife.

Trust no future, howe’er pleasant,
Let the dead past bury its dead.
Act—act, in the living present,
Heart within, and God o’erhead.”

Do this, and there is no fear that any will repent their choice of a “HOME IN NEW BRUNSWICK.”

HINTS FOR EMIGRANTS.

A few drops of chlorodine in water will often stop the violence for sea sickness.

TENTS.—Emigrants, especially those likely to take up land, will save much expense by providing themselves with tents, as by this precaution they save rent till they can erect a homestead. The simplest and least expensive tents are made thus: Raise on any piece of Government land, or on that purchased, a framework of saplings to the size required, strain and nail over these a covering of unbleached calico; then erect upon a second ridge pole supported by two forks, and rising about seven feet from the ground and four inches higher than the inner tent, an outer covering of the same material; this will secure the inmates from wet and render the habitation cool and comfortable. A trench should be dug round the tent to receive the rain from the roof, whilst the interior may be divided into rooms by means of partitions of calico.

MOSQUITO CURTAINS.—These will be found, especially in hot climates and in the country, almost indispensable to comfort, and emigrants will do well to provide themselves with materials to make them, fine muslin or tarlatan is best. Ladies' cast off dresses of this description may be bought for a few pence of second-hand wardrobe sellers, and serve the purpose well. Mothers will save much anxiety and trouble by thus protecting their children's cots from the black flies and mosquitos.

BEDS.—Excellent beds may be made from the leaves of the beech tree; these should be gathered in autumn and well dried. They do not harbour vermin and are very springy.

COOLING DRINK.—As an emigrant's success depends much on his abstinence from whiskey and strong drink, the following recipe for lemonade may be useful. One pound of brown sugar to five pints of boiling water, and one ounce of tartaric acid, add when cold sixpenny-worth of essence of lemon. A wineglassful of this mixture in a tumbler of water will be found the right proportion.

SUN BONNETS.—Female emigrants are advised to provide themselves with these articles, which are simply made in the form of a large cap with a full border and a long curtain falling behind. A yard of print makes one.

CURE OF BITES OF INSECTS.—Tincture of arnica diluted in twelve times its own quantity of water.

FOR DESTROYING FLIES.—Infusion of quassia one pint, brown sugar four ounces, pepper two ounces, mix together and place in a shallow dish.





